A TALE OF THE COLONY TIMES.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. "In the good old Colony times, When we lived under the King."

CHAPTER L. Even to this day, the inhabitants of New England seldem speak of the tyrannical measures the British Government toward the Colonies, during the reign of George III, without some show of indignation. Yet any one familiar with their history cannot fail to see that, under the preceding eigns, they had often suffered from far greater wrongs than those illegal taxes that struck the key note to the Revolution.

This was especially true of New Hampshire under the first royal Governors. Mason, the grandson of the famous Captain John, of Pequod memory, had, in asserting his claims to his grandfather's grant, succeeded in separating the Colony from Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction the first settlement had been made. In this he was aided by his relative, Edward Randolph, that "blasted wretch," as one of our old historians terms him, who crossed the Atlantic no less than eight times in pine years, in his indefatigable zeal to procure the downfall of our charter Government, in which mischievious errand he but too well succeeded.

A President and Council were appointed by his Majesty Charles II, for the government of the province; and, as the separation had been in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, he shrewdly nominated several of the most distinguished gentlmen in the Colony to the first Council. They were men who had held high offices, both civil and military, under the Colonial Government, and nothing but the unavoidable necessity of submitting to this change, and the fear that, in case of their refusal, others, less true to the interests of the people, would be substituted, induced them to accept the nomination. Their acceptance was a sore disappointment to Mason and his coadjutors. After striving for some months to intimidate or cajole them into furthering their selfish and ambitious ends, Mason returned to England, where he so completely gained the ear of the voluntuous monarch, that the form of government was once more changed, and Edward Cranfield appointed royal Governor.

His commission, which bears the date of May 9th, 1681, give mm amost absolute power, and he was a man little calculated, either by nature or education, to neglect any of the prerogatives of his office. A stanch royalist, a devoted adherent to the forms of the established church, he had little sympathy with the thoughts, ends, and aims of that singular people whom he came to govern, and his strong prejudices and arrogant manners were ill calculated to win either their love or re-

He was empowered to appoint all general officers, and to suspend such members of the Council as gave him just cause of offence, they being, at the same time, declared not eligible to the General Assembly, the only body elected by the people. It was not long, therefore, before he saw himself supported by a Council wholly subservient to his will.

But the members of the Assembly were sternly true to their trust; and convoking them twice. and finding them as resolute and firm in maintaining their rights as had been their sires and brothers in the reign of Charles I, like that unhappy monarch, at whose court his early youth had been spent, and whom he seemed to take for his model, he suddenly dismissed them, and, with his Council, assumed the whole of the legislative fant. power, taxing the people without their consent, and fining and imprisoning such as dared to complain of injustice.

This tyrannical conduct bore heavily upon the inhabitants of Portsmouth and its vicinity. Fifty years had elapsed since the so-called "company of Laconia," headed by Mason and Gorges, had raised the first rude hut near the mouth of the zeal of Peter than the gentleness of John, it is pleasant Piscataqua, yet the inhabitants had lost not surprising. Late in life, he had married a none of the peculiar traits that distinguished the Paritan character. Their patient perseverance, their quaint garb and godly modes of speech, and their unshaken confidence in an over-ruling Providence and his blessing on their cause, were worthy even of the "May Flower."

Indeed, there were still living in their midst gray-headed old men, who remembered well the falling of the first tree, and the site of the first hut; men who could tell fearful tales of the wanderings of the company through the pathless forest in search of the gleaming river, and who remembered, also, that discreet and godly man, Francis Williams, the first colonial Governor, and did not fail to contrast, in no silken phrases, the arbitrary proceedings of the royal Governor with his wise and just measures. But, ardent as was their love of liberty, and

keenly as they felt every new aggression upon their rights, they kept the law ever upon their side. In spite of imprisonment, they remonstrated firmly and respectfully with their rulers; but there was no open outbreak-no popular riot; for Puritanism had little sympathy with mobs. But their prayers were marked with greater carnestness, and, perhaps, duration, and there was a general tendency to wait and see what the Lord would do for them in the matter.

But, when the Governor began to attack and suppress their religious liberties, one deep, indignant throb passed through the heart of the whole people. But the rulers heeded it not, and soon came an order requiring them, on pain of his Majesty's displeasure, to abstain from all manual labor on the approaching Christmas, and to observe the fasts of the established church. Silent, but strong, resistless as the mighty under-current of the ocean, swelled the spirit of opposition in every heart, and many an old veteran of the Commonwealth and the Indian wars glanced grimly at his brightly polished musket, with the thought that he was not yet too old to strike a blow for freedom.

Such was the state of affairs, and such the feeling with which the Colonists greeted the Christmas of 1684. For several weeks the snow had lain deep on the earth, and the well-trodden paths had grown hard and smooth as marble. It had been a prosperous and busy season with the people, both on the land and sea, and, had there not been a principle at stake, they could well have afforded to rest one day at the call of their Chief Magistrate. But to them it seemed a concession to Anti-Christ-a crossing of hands with the woman clothed in scarlet-and more than one face wrs turned anxiously toward the heavens on Christmas eve, not to seek for the star in the east, but to watch the progress of a storm of sleet and rain which had set in, and which they felt might, if it continued, compel them to yield, in appearance at least, to the Governor's mandate. But as if in answer to their prayers, the morning broke clear, serene, and cold. Long before the low, continuous dropping from the ice-bound trees and shrubs attested the power of the sun, their farm yards were full of the shows of life and labor. The measured beat of the flail and the flaxbrake, the ringing stroke of the axe at the wood pile, keeping time with those in the woods, echord far and wide through the clear air, while the long teams of oxen, attached to the clumsy sleds that passed the Governor's mansion, and the quick. determined tones of the drivers, might have taught one even less versed in the knowledge of men and things than Governor Cranfield, something of the

spirit of the people with whom he had to deal. Mason and Randolph were both guests at the Governor's mansion at that time, the latter holding the office of collector, surveyor, and searcher of the customs throughout New England, in which capacity his arbitrary proceedings excited

universal complaint and distrust. Whatever the Governor might have felt at the utter contempt with which his commands were treated, he was too much of a courtier to disturb the festivities of the day by any display of his

remarks of his guests, and the somewhat cutting sts of Randolph, with an air of moderation. though the latter was too well read in the human heart not to perceive that his end was gained, that this assumed tone of moderation was but the prelude to stronger and more stringent measures

prelude to stronger and more stringent measures toward a people whom he both despised and hated.

The great dining-room of the Governor's mansion, or Province House, as it was sometimes termed, presented a gay and brilliant scene on that same Christmas Day; and could those old Puritans have caught one glimpse, from under their steeple-crowned hats, of the rich festoons of evergreens which decked the walls, (a custom held in utter abhorrence by them as sayoring strongly in utter abhorrence by them, as savoring strongly of the idolatry that caused Israel to sin under every green tree,) and the noble ladies and gay eavaliers who, in the rich costume of the day thronged the dinner table—could they have list-ened but for one moment to the light jests, the courtly phrases, the fippant witticisms and ridiculous caricatures of their own speech and man-ners, they might have had some reasonable doubt, especially after the ladies had withdrawn, as to whether it was indeed a Christian festival, or a sacrifice to not exactly Baal, but Bacchus.

Perhaps there is nothing more indicative of the character of a people than their architecture This was peculiarly true of the Puritans. Strength and endurance were among their chief characteristics, and of these qualities their buildings largely partook. There was none of that jumbling together of different ideas and orders, which makes so many of our modern buildings, especially those in country towns, look so mu like the col-bornes we were wont to build in our childhood; but there was that same significant, independent, self-sustained air about them that looking out from the portraits of the old

worthies of that day.

The bouse of Mr. Mooly, that "godly man. who for many years "illuminated" the church of Portsmouth, was an illustration of these remarks It stood in an ample yard, the rear of which was planted with young fruit trees, bearing name whose very sound brought with them the memory o Old England. Over this yard the white snow lay in a broad unbroken sheet, save where three or four paths, in the direction of the barn, crossed and recrossed each other, like dark threads, and where one several feet broad led from the front door to the gate, near which rose an cak of enormous girth, one of the primeval children of the forest, for even the oldest settler did not remem ber the time when the lightning had blighted it top, and raised those wide, dark scams in its trunk But the heart of the old giant was still sound, and from the huge bole had risen limbs of a girth and height that might well shame the growth of our own days. On each side of this brave old tree stood a noble specimen of—we were about to say, the American plane-tree; but let us call them by the good old names by which we have known them from infancy-buttonwood. Tall, erect, and symmetrical, their source and action coats giving evidence of many a wild struggle with the elements, they stood, rustling a few

withered leaves, like a banner of defiance in the wind, meet supporters of the boary monarch. We have been somewhat particular in describing these trees, because in the out-of-door life which. partly from necessity and partly from a kind of natural vagabondism, we have led among the New England hills, we have learned to love their whole race, and many a kindly deed have they done for s, both in sunshine and in storm; and aside from these, we cannot say much for the embellishments of Parson Moody's yard. Doubtless the turf was thickly sown with buttercups, dandelions, and daisies, through the golden summer; and even in that bleak December of which we speak, there were some faint indications there that went to show that somebow in that roomy old mansion the spirit of Beauty had found shelter, for the gnarled branches of a native grape were twisted like serpents around and above the uncouth porch, withered tendrils of the morning-glory, Sybil, suddenly laying her hand upon the Elder's

and the withered tendrils of the morning-giory, that most home-like of all flowers, still hung swaying from the strings that had trained them over the windows. And surely no more fitting home could it have found than in the heart of gentle Sybil Moody. She was the minister's only child; for one sorrowful night the Angels of Life and Death had met beneath his roof, and within the ame hour, the one took from him a beloved wife, and the other laid in his arms a motherless in-

Mr. Moody had been sternly educated in a stern school. The tenets of his faith, notwith-standing their high spiritual aims, were, as generally understood and taught, little calculated to develop the gentler qualities of the heart; their manifestation being looked upon by those men of iron natures as a weakness little befitting those who had "a great work in hand." Therefore, if he manifested in his younger days more of the gentle woman many years younger than himself. she was one of that class of women with whom to love seems a necessity of their natures; whose affections spontaneously, as it were, cling round some one or some thing, without any very clear recognition of that stern law of reciprocity so binding upon most of us. With her, it was, in-deed, "more blessed to give than to receive;" and for a few short years she walked by his side, looking up to him with mingled love and awe, happy the thought that she was permitted to min to the comfort of so worthy a man, dreaming little of the wealth of deep, earnest feeling that slept beneath his calm, severe exterior. But it is not to his victims alone that Death unveils mysterics. He has lessons for the living also; and when his shadowy presence darkened so suddenly the min-ister's dwelling, the miracle of the desert was repeated—from that hitherto calm, self-sustained heart welled up to the light a fountain of pure and earnest love. Then it was that his dead wife became truly united to him, heart and soul, and from out her grave sprang joy and hope, inex-pressibly tender, such as he had never known before, and which he felt were for eternity. From

pered by the divine spirit of love. In this atmosphere of chastened love and faith Sybil Moody had grown up to early womanhood. Her father had watched over her with a mother's care and love; she had been his constant com-panion, and he had developed, guided, and traind her rich genial nature, until it had the free grace and symmetry of a young tree of the forest. Her face was one of those which in a crowd might easily be overlooked, or set down as passing fair; but to childhood and old age it was exceedingly beautiful, possibly, because the one was still blessed with faint recollections, and the other with dim for shadowings of the bright denizens of their

that hour, the zeal of the Puritan became tem-

One man servant and Lament Collins, or Aunt Menta, as she was usually called, made up the minister's household, the latter being housekeeper as well as maid of all work, and, we might add, nurse, watcher, and doctress general for the whole settlement. Moreover, we take this occasion to say that her name, like a great many others was a decided misnomer, for never was a more cheerful, contented being, than this same herbgathering, sirup-making salve-concecting, old

Like a great many other excellent souls of her day, she had a great horror of any leaning to the forms of Episcopacy, and firmly believing that o'c'est le permier pas qui coute," she had plied her wheel to such goot purpose on the aforesaid Christmas day, that nearly twice the number of knots allotted as a day's work had been reeled, long before night, and added to the goodly bunch of yarn that graced the wall of the old sitting room Whether Sybil had meant to give the old dame a quiet lesson in Christian tolerance, or whether she had been day-dreaming, (for no one can con-vince us that those fair shapes that blessed our father's household were not sometimes dreamers like ourselves, for woman's heart beat under those prim bodices, and woman's love looked forth from

eneath those Puritanic caps and bonnets.) we can not say, but, for some reason, Aunt Menta's last spool was reeled, while her's still lacked many notches of being full. With her clear eyes glane ing occasionally from her thread to the hour-glass on the table, and from thence toward the declining sun, she busily plied her wheel, while Aunt Menta glided here and there, with the velocity and something of the look of a blue dragon-fly, for night was approaching, a Puritan Saturday night, when all secular business, instead of being crowded into the last hours of the week, and perchance Sunday morning, as is often the case now, was laid aside long before sunset, and each soul left free

to commune with itself and its God.

Perhaps, of all the customs that have had an influence in the formation of that peculiar char-acter that makes us New Englanders a marked cople wherever we go, none has been more lastng or important than this same habit of "keep-

Though no watcher among the tombs-no worshipper of "linen grave clothes," rather than the risen glorified spirit—we confess that we see with regret this old custom yielding to the innovations of a new age. Not that we consider one night nore holy than another, all time being God's, it came to check the current of worldliness, it gathered the family beneath the paternal roof, it brought an opportunity for undisturbed reflec-tion and that self-communion so necessary to any-thing like a true estimate of life and life's ends. It is becoming quite the fashion to speak con-temptuously and lightly of these old mile-stones which our fathers creeted on the way of life, yet they have still a significance for us, would we but read it.

Sybil's task was completed, the tea table, with the standing Puritanic Saturday night dish, bak-

blazing fire, when Mr. Moody, accompanied by one of the elders of his church, who had been closeted in his study with him for a long time, entered the room. Their faces were unusually "Hear you that, Frederic? The 'Advengrave, that of the minister even sal, as he ob-served, in reply to a remark of the Elder's—

served, in reply to a remark of the Elder's—
"Verily, the day of our sore visitation is not yet passed, for the prince of evil never wearieth of devices, and our enemies are busy, both here and at home. The future looketh dark, and our hearts might well faint, were it not for the blessed assurance that God still reigns. And, as we would approve ourselves to Him rather than man, so must we judge in this matter of our offending brothers"

fending brothers"
While the minister spoke, Aunt Menta wa standing by the window in an attitude of reverent strention; but it must be confessed that the good dame's eyes wandered more than once to the oppo-site side of the common, along which a train of clumsy but highly ornamented sleighs, or pungs, as they were then termed, was passing at a furious

The younger and gayer portion of the Governor's guests were settling their dinner by a ride, and their rapid driving and merry laughter, as they passed through the streets, was sadly at variance with Puritanic notions of propriety. As Mr. Moody ceased speaking, a loud cry from the old dame out short the Elder's reply, and drew them all to the window. Directly in front of the house the whole train had come to a stand. Some part of the harness attached to the Governor's sleigh had given way, and the spirited horses, so suddenly checked in their mad career, were with difficulty held in by the driver while their strug-gles to free themselves were frightful.

gles to free themselves were frightful.

The occupants of the sleigh, among whom were several later scarce for a moment parelyzed.

Then the gentlemen sprang to the assistance of the driver and the dri Then the gentlemen sprang to the as-istance of the driver, and being joined by several of their companions, the horses were soon disentangled, and, by the aid of Mr. Moody's man, John, the broken harness repaired. Sybil, in her terror for the young beings in the sleigh, had stood with clasped hands, leaning against the window frame, watch-ing intently the movements of the frightened horses, unmindful of the admiring gaze of a lady who occupied a sleigh directly in front of the window. She did not hear the lady's words of admiration, or see her touch her cavalier's arm and draw his attention from his impatient horse to herself, but she turned just in time to carch a glimpse of a well-known face and gleaming smile, which sent the

blood rushing to her very temples.

"Frederic Vane, as true as I live," exclaimed Aunt Menta," who had also caught a glimpse of the face, using her strongest form of affirmation. "Frederic Vane," repeated the minister; "you must be mistaken, Menta. The youth still tarrieth in England "

Nay, I believe she speaketh truly, reverend sir. I met the youth of whom you speak in the hall of the Governor's house yesterday, as I re-turned from my fruitless interview with him," said Elder Hale.

"Indeed," replied Mr. Moody, while, for a me ment, the sau, grave expression of his features relaxed into something like a smile; "perhaps he hath already grown weary of the world's vanities-wealth, honor, and ambition-and returned to seek a truer happiness here; for the youth was well taught, and by no means ignorant of the things which pertain to man's highest good. Didst thou learn what brought him to the Province "He came as escort to the Governor's ward-

Eleanor Meredith, I think they call her, to whom men say he is betrothed in marriage."

"Ah, is it so?" said the old minister, sadly.
"He often spoke when with us of having his fortune to carve out, forgetting, after the manner of men, that though man proposes, God disposes. Yet there was much that was noble in him-much that spoke to our earthly affections, and I grieve," he continued, earnestly, "I deeply grieve to hear that he hath chosen his let among our oppressors. But the power of the world is very strong!" "Who says it?-who says it?"

The words and manner, so unexpected and so unusual from her, caused both the old men to

start.
"My child !-my Sybil," exclaimed her father anxiously, as he caught a view of her white cheek, "you are ill. Some water, Menta," he continued, olding his arm about her for a support. "This fright has been too much for you."
"Nay, I am better, my father," she said; "but

"Oh, it was only the vain gossip I was comelled to hear at the Province House, while waiting to see the Governor. Doubtless you will soon be better informed by the youth himself. But I fear you are little better than a coward, to be so frightened at those horses, for all you have grown into such a tall girl," returned the grim Elder, with the nearest approach to a smile that he was ever known to be guilty of on Saturday after The evening meal was over, the chapter read,

and the fervent prayer offered, at a much earlier hour in the minister's dwelling than usual, that night, for the thick-gathering troubles of his people weighed heavily upon the old man's spirit, and he would be alone with his God.

"My child," he said, as he laid his hand upo her head in blessing, "you are not looking quite well, and had best seek repose."

Her room adjoined his own, and could he have seen her an hour later, as she knelt there, press ing a richly chased locket with its heavy dark hair to her lips; could be have caught the murmured words—"He false—he wed the Governor's ward! Oh, they do not know him-they cannot know him as I do !" he would at least have made a discovery which, in the usual routine of their daily life, he seemed likely never to make He would have felt that his child was a womana woman in thought and feeling, with the strong est links in her chain of destiny already forget and pressing upon her heart.

Some months previous to Governor Cranfield's arrival in the Province, a young man, bearing the name of Frederic Vane, had arrived at Portsmouth, from the colony of New York, with private letters of importance for that gentleman As the Governor was not expected to arrive until October, and the mansion chosen for his residence was undergoing extensive alterations, the youth took up his quarters at the principal inn. The settlement suffered much from an epidemic fever that season, and, among others, the landlord and the young stranger were both seized with it. As was then the custom, the minister and his family were everywhere among the sufferers, not only to sympathize and advise, but to help.

Mr. Moody, seeing that both the patients could

not have the necessary care bestowed upon them at the inn, had the young stranger removed to his own house. As was usual with the members of his profession at that time, he possessed con-siderable knowledge of medicine, and aided by the excellent nursing of Aunt Ments, to say noth-ing of her wonderful sirups, prepared after a receipt given to her sainted mother by one of the Boarchier family, and used in the family of the Lord Protector himself, according to the good dame, together with the gentle ministry of Sybil, what wonder, the crisis once passed, that the youth grew rapidly convalescent? What wonder that the gentle stranger, so patient in his illness, so eloquent in his gratitude, grew as rapidly dear to the minister's family?

Mr. Moody was a scholar - a graduate of one of England's universities. The members of his flock were men of sound sense and respectable attainments, but they cared little for the classic more keenly enjoyed this daily intercourse with a mind so wall cultured, so ingenuous, so full of noble aspirations, as that of his young friend and

thank Heave, it ever has been with woman, sufficient reason for the interest with which Aunt Menta and Sybil watched over him. But, as the weeks went on, and the flush of health deepened on his cheek and lit up his proud, dark eyes, was it still only this that gave the sudden impetus to the young blood of the maiden at the sound of fender to repentance, and to do him good. True, his step, and sent it blushing like a rosy dawn that General Assembly to which we last alluded. over neck and cheek whenever he stole upon her

Or, as he read, with his clear, low voice and distinct enunciation, those works which bear fruit for all time, the glorious essays of John Milton, to the delighted old minister, was it mere grati-tude, and nothing more, that led him, at each di-vine truth and sublime thought, to invariably sweet face a double harvest of pleasure?

So they thought, and, perhaps, the whole experience of life does not contain hours of purer, more unalloyed happiness, than this unconscious growth of love-this slow unfolding of the heart's ower, ere Passion hath breathed upon its leaves for fruition or decay.

But we cannot dream forever, and the hours which linger only in the presence of sorrow soon

brought the awakening.

The business which had brought him to Ports The business which had brought him to Portsmouth, was arranged, and on the evening which preceded his departure for England, Sybil and he found themselves alone in the large old sitting-room of the Parsonage. The minister had been suddenly called forth on some errand of mercy, and Aunt Menta was still busy with her household labors in the kitchen. The night was dark and blustering, but a bright fire blazed in the wide fire-place, giving a cheerful aspect to the room, near which sat Sybil, gazing intently at the glow-ing embers, while Frederic Vane paced restlessly the oaken floor.

until they put away the sin of slaveholding. At the threshold of the church, while the heart is "Hear you that, Frederic? The Adven-ture' will not sail to morrow. You will stay with us another day—perhaps another week?" "Sybil," said the young man, suddenly pausing before her, and taking both her hands in his, "you regular standing, with full membership, it is use-less for the church then to harass him about

wrongs, which the church knew he was living in, at the time of his reception. By his full reception he has now the credentials of his Christian will never forget me?

"Forget you! You, my brother!" said the young girl, raising her tear-dimmed eyes to his character—as it were, his passport to Heaven; and after all the inconsistent and half-hearted

"Brother!" repeated he, impatiently. "Do not call me so again Sybil."
"And why not, Frederic? You promised to my brother—always"
"Because—because," he said, impatiently,

"there is a love, stronger, deeper, truer even, than a brother's. I have heard of it, but now I know it—I feel it—and you, Sybil—" he paused and gazed down into her eyes, until the tremulous, white lids drooped, and the color in her cheek went and came like the changeful lights in the northern sky. "You, too, feel and know it," he added, as

he drew her to him with a glance of joy.

For one moment her fair head rested on his breast as he whispered, "No, we cannot forget, dearest Sybil. In two years I shall return to The quick step of Aunt Menta upon the

threshold interrupted his words, but he could not fail to read aright the expression of those bishful eyes, that for one second met his, as she hurriedly slipped from his arms and escaped from the room.
When she returned, she found her father there,

and two of the chief men of the town, who wished to avail themselves of the young mon's return, to traggod letters to their friends in England.

It is questionable whether either of the young people profited much by the sage remarks of the gentlemen, on the probable length of the "Adventure's" voyage, the prospect of fair weather, etc., but his silence only raised him in their es-

A very discreet and sensible youth-one who has a proper respect for his elders," observed Mr. Amesbury to his companion, as they left the

Mr. Moody had, indeed, noticed the thoughtful silence of his young guest, but even his heart, schooled to submission by many and sore trials, grew sad at the thought of parting, and he did not deem it strange. The slight interruption caused by the departure of the gentlemen had scarcely subsided, and the family once more gath-ered in silence around the hearth, when they were startled by a message from the captain of the ship, saying that as there was a prospect of fine weather, and the wind was getting to be fair and steady, the gentleman had best come on board within a hour or so, as he should probably sail at

His trunks were already on board; still there was bustle and confusion in the minister's quiet dwelling, for each of its members had thought of something more for his comfort. Then, they once self-restraint peculiar to her Paritan training. forced back her sobs, while her father's low voice rose in fervent petitions for Heaven's blessing upon their young friend, in all his wanderings. Then the young man's head was bowed to receive his blessing; Aunt Menta's good wishes re-ponded to, and repeated directions concerning his health listened to with due respect, and he turned to Sybil. For some seconds he pressed her hands in si-lence, while his lips trembled as he gazed into her tearful eyes. "God bless you, Sybil! You will not forget"—he murmured, at length.

"The child will not be likely to do that," plied the old man, with a smile. miss you much, my son, and think of you often "But she should have something to remind her of me," he said, taking from his own neck a lock-et attached to a light gold chain. "You will per-

mit her to wear this for my sake, dear sir; nor the spirit."—Prov. viii, 14. They having the spirit of God, will exhibit its fruits; which are, "Lovs, gentleness, goodness," &c — Gal. v, 22. But is slaveholding ("the most atrocious of all evila," "the sum of all villanies") the evidence of will she prize it the less because it was the gift of an only sister."

The old man smiled, as he replied, "Be it so. Youth seeks to remember, old age to forget. Such is life, my children."

The matter bent her head while the young an only sister." evils," "the sum of all villances") the evidence of faith, and the legitimate fruits of the spirit? If not, then, even according to the objector's own grounds, the slaveholder has no right to come in tacking, as he does, credible evidence of piety.

Does the objector say the slaveholder is willing to confess Christ, and take up his cross in

man threw the light chain over her neck, and he oheek glowed like the rose, when she sgain lifted it, for she saw that the light hair of the sister, which she had often seen within the locket, had given place to a lock of a darker hue.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

AND NON-FELLOWSHIP OF THOSE PRACTICING

The following number is a continuation of series of articles prepared for the Examiner; and that paper stopping before their completion, they

OBJECTIONS. I. The objector is ready to say-"Surely n

for every error should I leave my church; and perhaps Slavery is one of those errors." We answer: Not for every error in gove ment, ordinances, or even doctrine, not essential to salvation, should we leave a church. For instance: a church may administer the ordinance of baptism, either by sprinkling or immersion, allowing liberty of conscience as to the mode which the convert may honestly believe the Bible to teach. The objector may believe immersion or sprinkling, as the case may be, the only right mode, and he may therefore regard the church as in error. Yet the error is not such as corrupt or strikes down any fundamental principle Christianity, prevents not the attainment of holiness, nor does it exclude those practicing it from heaven. So in reference to some points of doctrine which are not essential. But when an error or practice such as idolatry, adultery, or man-stealing, (and we have shown that slaveholding is such,) is practiced or fellowshipped by the Church—a sin which violates and strikes down a fundamental principle of Christianity—see Matt. xxii, 37-40, Rom. xiii, 9, 10-perverts holiness, 1 Joha iv, 8, 20, 1 Cor. xiii, and excludes from heaven, 1 Cor. vi, 10—with such a sin we should have no fellowship; especially when in addition press command, "not to eat," that is, have no Christian fellowship "with the covetous, and the extortioner, 2 1 Cor. v, 10. (and all must admit slaveholding to be the worst form of extortion.) stealers, 1 Tim. 1, 10, and when, in addition to all of Mystic Babylon, see Rev. xviii, 13, and from which God expressly commands his people to come out, lest they be partakers in their sin, see verse 4, surely it is the duty of the people of

such.

Clear as a sunbeam, it is the duty of the people of God to have no fellowship with slaveholding. Perhaps the people of God never in any age separated themselves from a sin of a greater degree

God to come out, and have no fellowship with

BOARD and Rooms can be had, by the day, week, a month, at the aubscriber's, on Pennsylvania avenument in the Bottler of the Bo of moral turpitude. Nor can the objector plead want of time t consider the matter. The question has been be fore the churches, not for hours or days, but for years, and scores of years. HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., C street, next to the corne
of Four-and-a-half street, Washington. May 24.

"If we discipline the slaveholder, we shall sour his feelings, and having cast him beyond the pale of our influence, we can do him no good, and his soul will be lost. We ought, therefore, to

to keep him in." We answer:
1. Then God was in an error, when he, through
his Anostle told the church at Corinth to delive er up the incestuous person to Satan; that is, into the world—Satan's kingdom.

2. Your objection carried out would destroy all discipline. For the same reason we should

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I recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by
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Niattings, whelesale and retail, very low.

627 Liberal advances unde on consignments of Carpetings keep the thief, liar, drunkard, gambler, fornicator, and all other offenders, in the church, as the place to reform them. The objector and God Almighty differ in judgment; for
3. The teaching of the Apostle shows that dis-

to Liberal advances made on consignments of Carpetings and Oil Cloths. J. SIDNEY JONES. cipline is the most effectual way to bring the of-March 15 .- lam 12t JUDGE JAY'S REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN in opposing the doctrine of disciplining slaveholders, said: "We rather sympathize with and Cheap, for Gratuitous Circulation. POR gratuitous circulation, this admirable work can now be hal, in paper covers, at the following rates, much cheacer than even unbound tracts, vis: six copies for one dollar, and 100 for \$10.00, on no proper paper, for \$13. Analy is would seek to succor them in their embarrassments" This is the bear's hug, that squeezes to death-a policy that lulls to rest the conscience, er tash even unbound tracts vis: six copies 'or one, and 100 for \$15.or, on poorer parer, for \$13. Apply to W. C. BROWN, 216 Cornhill, Boston.
WILLIAM HARNED 61 John street, New York.
JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, 84 Arch street, Phila. and deludes the soul with the idea-" after all am still maintaining a Christian character, else

fair prospect for Heaven."
When Paul wanted to do the soul of the trans-LARD FOR OIL. gressor good, he commanded the church to deliver the transgressor unto Satan, that is, cast out of God's kingdom into Satan's kingdom, "for the destruction of the flesh, that his spirit may be WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop Lar I. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer in 20 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati FIRE PROOF CHESTS. the way to swaken the transgressor to the enormity of his guilt, and to bring him to flee from his exposed condition. And it had the desired effect. See 2 Cor. vii, 9, 11.

PATENT Salamander Scapstone lived Iron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Scal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banke and EVANS & WATSON,
76 South Third street, Philadelphia. Nor did the Apostle wait for more light to be Nor did the Apostie wait for more light to be given; nor did he palliate the crime—" mitigate the degree of moral turpitude," on account of existing laws and customs. The laws of Corinth, and the general practice of society, sanctioned the act of the incestuous person. But the way to correct these, was not for the church to shape her policy to suit corrupt laws and corrupt customs, but, by her practice, show what was right. It is a false love, not to discipline the deliberate offender. ferchants are invited to call and examin ore purchasing elsewhere. Feb. t.

In reference to those slaveholders who are not members of any church, and who shall yet be OMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. IX .- DECEMBER, 1849. now tender, and conscience awake, is the most fa-vored time to correct the evil; for when the slave-holder is received into the church, in good and

should be held only as inquirers or probationers,

teasing, or grumbling that some members would make, he would feel that in reality, they do not

feel that the wrong is a sin which will exclude from the kingdom of Heaven; else why bring him into the kingdom on earth? The way to lull his conscience on the subject is, to bring him into the church in the practice of his sin. I know repeated

tances of persons, who, at the time of their awa-

place to induce the slaveholder to give up his sin

of carnal security.

2. Paul did not wait for the incestuous person

to be enlightened—1 Cor. v, 3—5. Though for-nication and adultery, in Corinth, were common in society, sanctioned by the laws and religion of

the land, yet the Apostle denied him the privileges of the church, until he repented of and put away

3. For more than seventy-five years, the truth

has been unfurled to the eyes of the world, that

"all men are created free and equal." And ever since the slaveholder could read the Bible, he

could read the declaration, that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth;" that

He is no respecter of persons, and that we are re-

common theft is wrong; and if the applicant has

not been brought to reflect upon the subject, the fault is that of the church, in not calling his at-

tention to it, and the church should neglect her duty no longer.

Does the objector again say, "So the slaveholder is a true heliever—so he gives evidence of piety, of being a Christian—we ought to receive

him into full membership" This is a very com-mon objection, and its universality demands spe-

works of love; for " faith without works is dead "-

Again: to be a Christian, every soul must be

born of the spirit-John iii, 5.; and be "led by

not been reached—broken up. And when the Apostle Isid his hand upon their property, they showed that "old things had not yet passed away, and that all things had not yet become new"—

they were selfish still, as shown by specific tests.

but required specific acts, or abstinence from evil practices. Read Acts xxi, 25, where the Apostles and

Eiders, in general conference assembled, decided that from the Gentile converts they require, not

the rites of the Mosaic economy, but "As touching the Gentiles which BELIEVE, we have written,

and concluded that they observe no such thing,

save only that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from stran-

gled, and from fornication." Now, fornication was sanctioned by the law of the land in which these

Gentiles lived. But the Apostles did not shape

their religion and lower the demands of their "Disciplines" and "Confessions of Faith" to suit

the laws of the land, the corrupt customs of so-

ciety, even of those in its highest ranks, nor even

to suit the reigning religion of the land-for the

reigning religion sanctioned these forbidden acts. But the Apostles required not only "belief," but

also abstinence from specified acts. And he has told

us, specifically, "not to eat with the extortioner, and that "the law is made for menstealers"—

[TO BE CONTINUED]

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MEDICAL CARD.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General I Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES

WAR.

3. The Apostles were not satisfied with belief;

This leads us to notice-

slaveholders.

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instances of persons, who, at the time of their awakening, their consciences and hearts seemed to be tender on the subject of slaveholding. But after they had been fully received, and a few comfortable meetings passed over, they became wholly indifferent, and after hearing or reading one or two pro-slavery sermons, declaring slavery to be a Bible institution, they were almost ready to seize the torch, and apply the fires of persecution to the individual who would disturb their Zion. The NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent to for the National Era, and authorised to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, S Congress street; New York, Tribune Building: Philaselphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North

is at the time, or before, he enters the door of the church—before he has been pronounced as being in a salvable state; for "all that a man hath will he give for his life." Here is the place to tear out nd Fayette streets,

or S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subcription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston,
Journal Building,) is -lso agent for the National Era. the roots of selfishness. Until this is done, "old things have not passed away, and all things have THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

Does one say we must take the slaveholder in, and allow him time to have his mind enlightened on the subject? We reply—

1. We have shown that the place to enlighten, is, before he enters the church. After this, he will stop his ears, and pull over his eyes the hood

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PHRENOLOGY. quired to love our neighbors as ourselves, and to do unto men as we would they should do unto us. That slaveholding is contrary to these rules, every man is as much bound to know, as he is that

PHRENOLOGY. Each number will contain either the snalysis and location of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving or an article on their combinations; and also the organiza-tion and character of some distinguished personage, accom-with frequent articles of

panied by a likeness, together with frequent arti
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Massachusetts.

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Massachusetts.
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bearing opposition and persecution? So with Ananias and Sapphira. They doubtless "be-lieved that Jesus Christ was the Son of God," THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

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>
> Patients will be expected to bring wish them two line
> Patients two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, an

sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the nair a ozen crass tower, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

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Oct. 25-17

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Oct 25—3m.

W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, T Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. P attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May

UM. GUNNISON, General Commission

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F. J. FITHIAN, of tockport, N. Y. Dec. 20-6t

Plaintiff's Attorney.

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GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

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Dec. 13-30

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Jan. 6.—tf CORRESPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New York, my present post office address.

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